

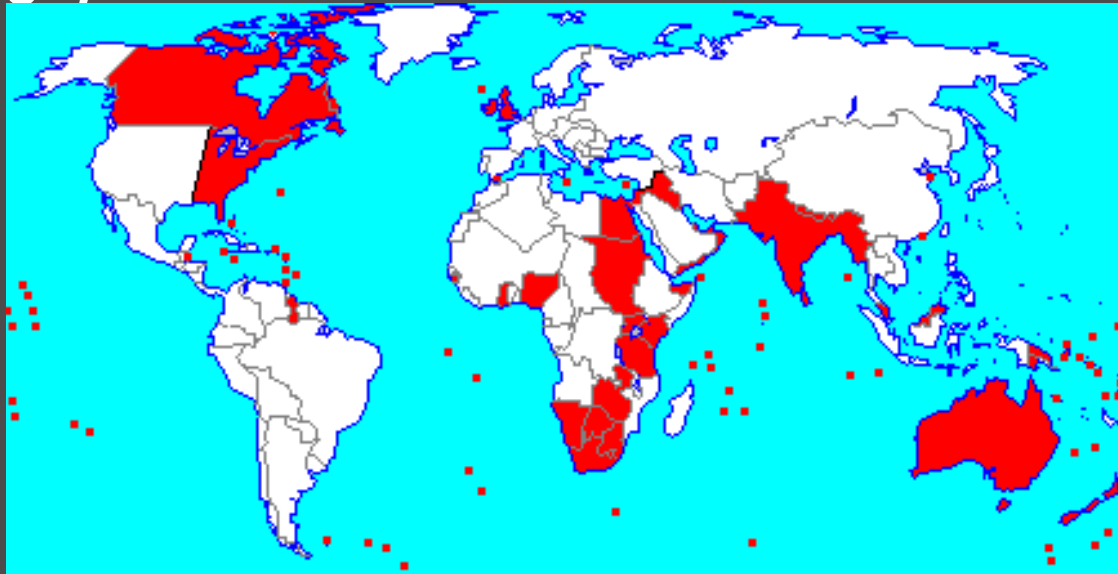
IMPERIALISM

Old & New Imperialism

Scott Masters
Crestwood College

◎ Europe's influence continued to expand in the 19th c., and for all the same old reasons...

- What was new in this c. was the extent; for the 1st time, Euro. imperialism became global in nature, w/ Br. the world leader ("The sun never sets on the Br. Empire")



- It was also contradictory...while many Euro. nations explored the ideals of liberalism, nat'lism, and socialism for their own people, imp. remained as exploitative as ever

- Under “Old Imperialism”, European powers did not usually acquire territory (except for Spain in Americas and Portugal in Brazil) but rather built a series of trading stations
- Respected and frequently cooperated with local rulers in India, China, Japan, Indonesia, and other areas where trade flourished between locals and European coastal trading centers.
- the “*new imperialism*” tended to favour direct conquest and formal empire
 - Africa and Asia had seen limited Euro. intrusion and most contacts had been coastal in nature...entire continents now came under Euro. influence

The “Eastern Question”

- 1870s--constant crisis in the Balkans (who would control region?)
- Russia's dream since reign of Catherine the Great was to retake the Balkans and ultimately Constantinople (the old capital of Byzantine Empire and the cradle of Orthodox Christianity)
 - Pan-Slavism**: Idea of uniting all Slavs in Europe under one gov't (Russia)
- Russia defeated the Ottoman Empire by 1878 and seemed poised to dominate the Balkans



The “Eastern Question”

- Britain refused to accept Russian hegemony in Balkans and sent navy to help Turks
 - Nationalistic spirit in Britain came to be known as “**jingoisism**” (after a popular poem)
 - Bismarck offered to mediate the crisis (came to be the Congress of Berlin)



“Bull-Baiting.”

October, 1899.

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Plain English.

JOHN BULL (to BOER). “As you WILL fight, you shall have it. First time it’s a fight to a finish.”

Congress of Berlin (1878)

- Russia left the conference with little despite defeating the Turks
- Recognition of Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro as independent states.
- Establishment of the autonomous principality of Bulgaria (still within Ottoman Empire)
- Austrian acquisition of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Transfer of Cyprus to Great Britain, not far from the Suez Canal.

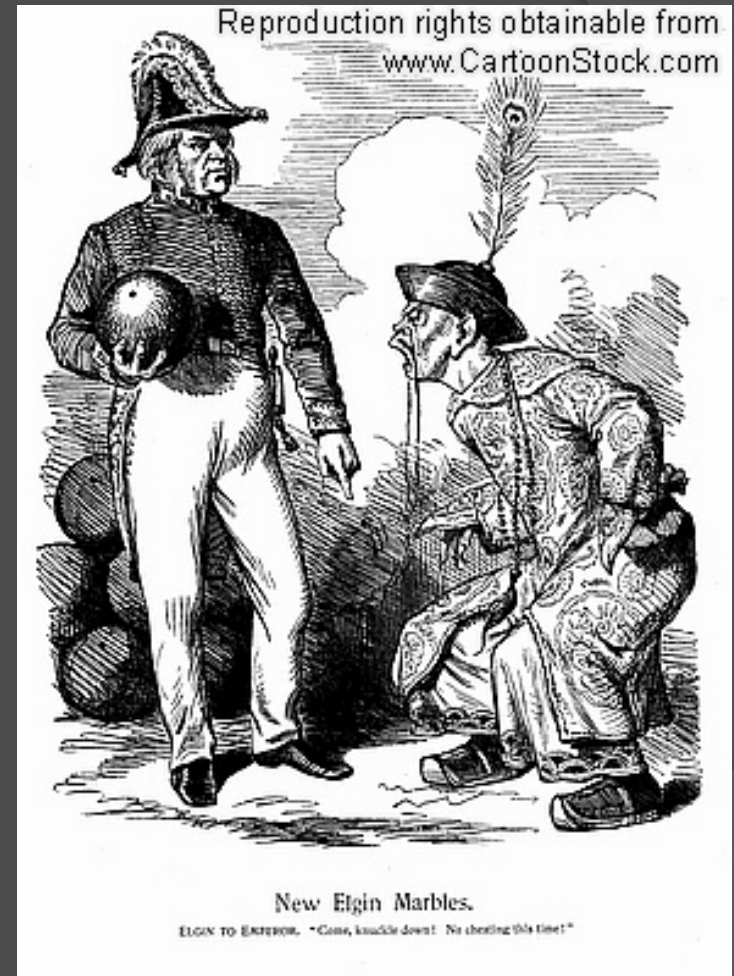


Congress of Berlin (1878)

- Though Disraeli was most responsible for the agreements, Russia blamed Bismarck
- (Note: Congress of Berlin is NOT Berlin Conference which carved up Africa)
- *Russian hostility toward Germany led Bismarck to embark upon a new system of alliances which transformed European diplomacy and effectively killed remnants of Concert of Europe*

Other remnants of the “Old Imperialism”

- ◎ **First Opium War** (1839-1841) Britain occupied several coastal cities and forced China to surrender- Br. used mil. force in defence of “free trade”
 - **Treaty of Nanking** (1842) : Forced China to cede **Hong Kong** to Britain forever, pay large indemnity and open up 4 large cities to foreign trade with low tariffs.



- ◎ **Second Opium War (1856-1860)**
 - China forced to accept trade and investment on unfavorable terms for the foreseeable future.
 - **Extraterritoriality** subjected Westerners to their home country's laws rather than China's.



China - **Taiping Rebellion** of 1850

- Primarily caused by differing Chinese factions: rebels opposed the Manchus
- As many as 20 million people perished.
- The Manchus defeated rebellion after 14 years with the help of the British military.



Japan

- Only major Asian power to resist being swallowed up by the imperialists.
- Commodore Matthew Perry (U.S.): forced Japan to open trade in 1853



Egypt

- Became a protectorate of Great Britain from 1883 until 1956
- British domination of Egypt became the model for the "new imperialism"
- Turkish general Muhammad Ali had established Egypt into a strong and virtually independent state by 1849
- Egypt's inability to satisfy foreign investors led to control of its finances by France & Britain
- Safeguarding the Suez Canal (completed in 1869) played a key role in the British occupation of Egypt and its bloody conquest of the Sudan.

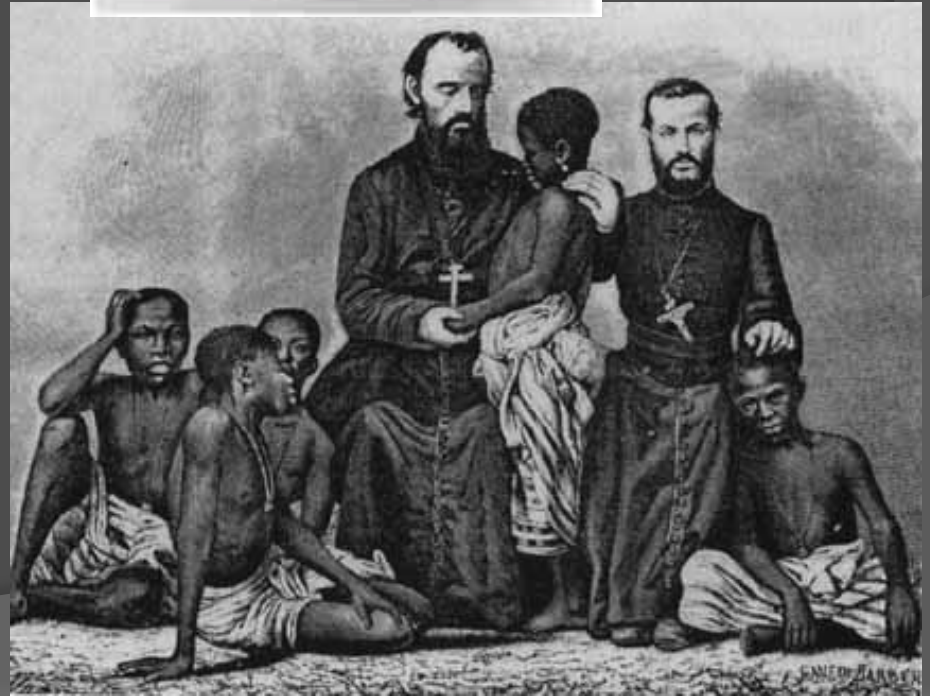


European Migration

- **Between 1815 and 1932 more than 60 million people left Europe**
- **Migrants went primarily to European-inhabited areas: North and South America, Australia, New Zealand, and Siberia.**
- **European migration provided further impetus for Western expansion**
- **Most were poor from rural areas, though seldom from the poorest classes (due to oppressive land policies)**

Major Causes for the Renewed Imperialist Impulse

- ◉ Search for new markets and raw materials
- ◉ Missionary work: far more successful in Africa than in Asia and Islamic world.
- ◉ Dr. David Livingston: first white man to do humanitarian and religious work in south and central Africa



- H. M. Stanley found Livingston (whom westerners thought to be dead) and his newspaper reports created European interest in Africa; Stanley sought aid of king of Belgium to dominate the Congo region.

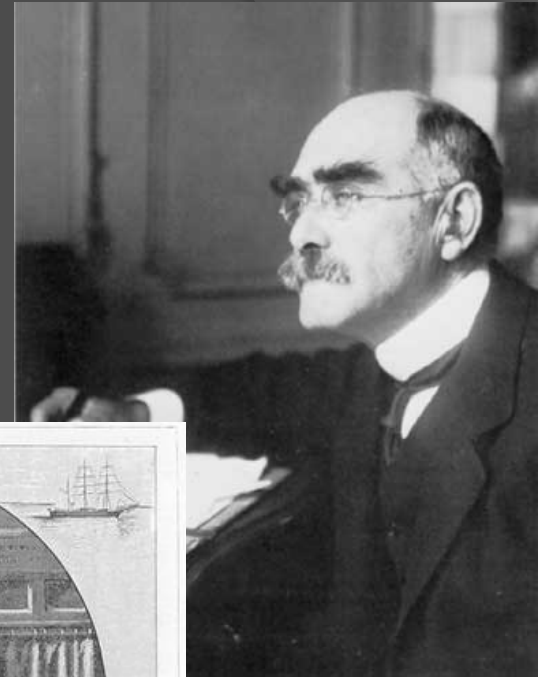


Major Causes for the Imperialist Impulse

- **New military and naval bases to protect one's interests against other European powers**
- **Br. concerned by Fr. & Ger. land grabs in 1880s; might seal off their empires with high tariffs & restrictions; future economic opportunities might be lost**
- **Increased tensions between the “haves” (e.g. British Empire) and the “have nots” (e.g. Germany & Italy) who came in late to the imperialistic competition.**

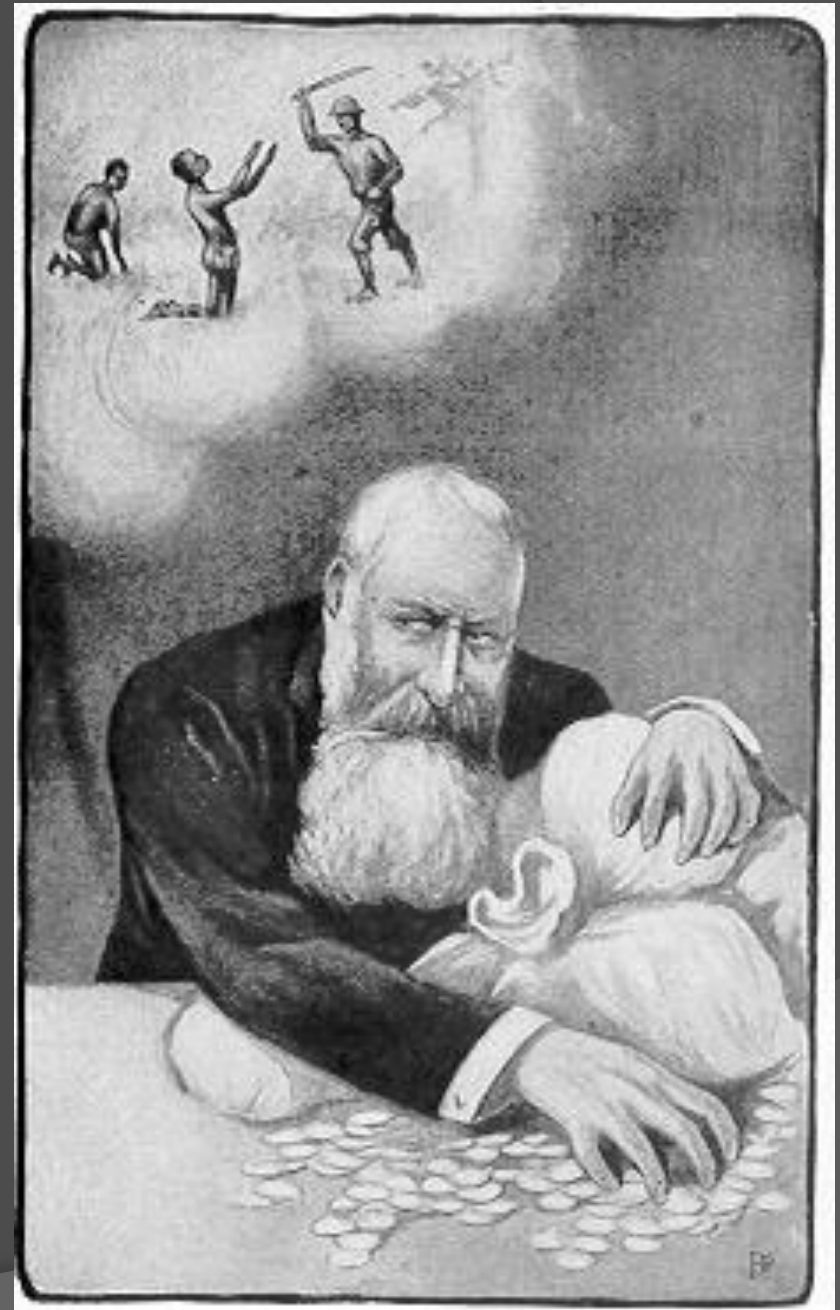
Ideology: Nationalism and Social Darwinism

- **"White Man's Burden"**: racist patronizing that preached that the "superior" Westerners had an obligation to bring their culture to "uncivilized" peoples in other parts of the world - Poem by Rudyard Kipling
- Germany and Russia especially used imperialistic drives to divert popular attention from the class struggle at home and to create a false sense of national unity.



Africa

- 1880, Europeans controlled 10% of Africa; by 1914 controlled all except Liberia & Ethiopia
- Belgian Congo**
 - At behest of **Leopold II**, H. M. Stanley established trading stations, signed “treaties” with African chiefs, and claimed land for Belgium – rubber tree plantations were created
 - Leopold’s incursion into Congo basin also raised the question of the political fate of black Africa



Africa: Berlin Congress 1884-85

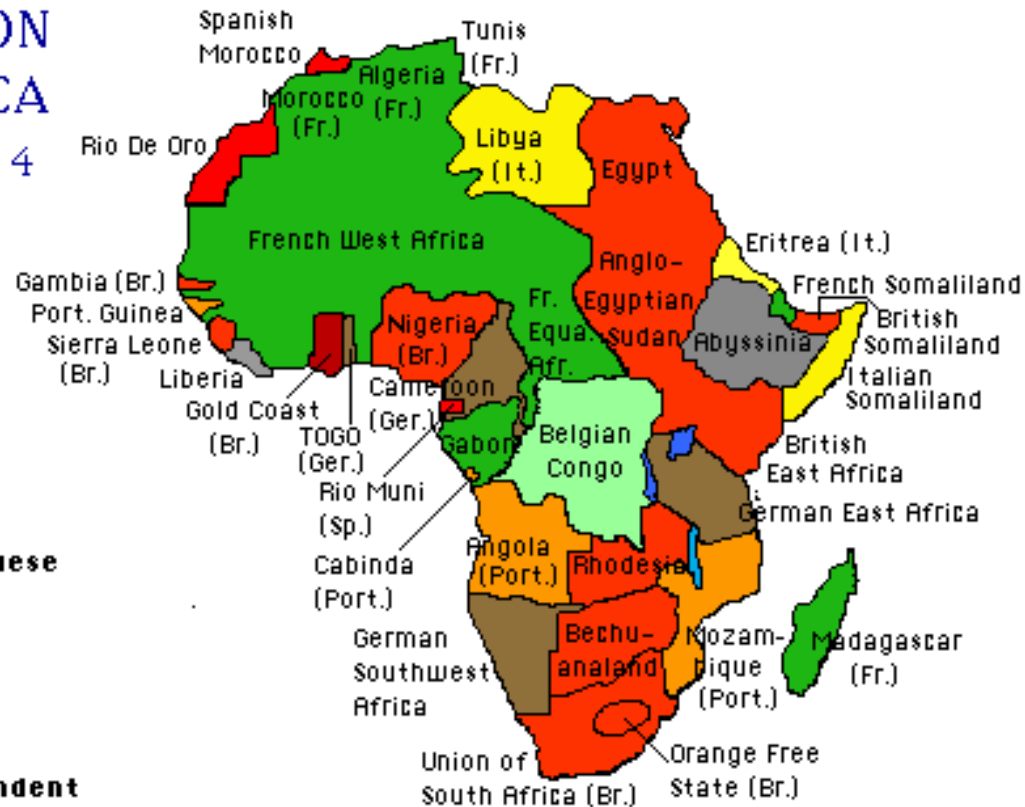
- Established the "rules" for conquest of Africa =

"Paper Partition"

- Sponsored by Bismarck & Jules Ferry ; sought to prevent conflict over imperialism
- Congress coincided w/ Ger.'s rise as an imperial power
- Agreed to stop slavery & slave trade in Africa

PARTITION OF AFRICA 1885 - 1914

Colonial Powers



Africa: Berlin Congress 1884-85

- Britain: perhaps the most enlightened of the imperialist powers (though still oppressive)
 - Took control of Egypt in 1883 (model for "New Imperialism")
 - Pushed southward and took control of Sudan
- Battle of Omdurman (1898): **General Horatio H. Kitchener** defeated Sudanese tribesman and killed 11,000 (use of machine gun) while only 28 Britons died



- **Fashoda Incident** (1898): France & Britain nearly went to war over Sudan; France backed down in the face of the Dreyfus Affair



South Africa and the Boer War (1899-1902)

- ◉ **Cecil Rhodes** had become Prime Minister of Cape Colony ; principal sponsor of the Cape-to-Cairo dream where Britain would dominate the continent.
- ◉ Diamonds and gold were discovered in the Transvaal and Rhodes wanted to extend his influence there but region controlled by **Boers** (descendents of Dutch settlers)
- ◉ **Kruger Telegram** (1902): Kaiser Wilhelm II, dispatched telegram to Boers congratulating them on defeating British invaders without need of German assistance
 - Anger swept through Britain aimed at Germany.



South Africa and the Boer War (1899-1902)

- **Massive British force eventually defeated Boers and in 1910 the Transvaal, Orange Free State, Cape Colony, & Natal combined to form the Union of South Africa.**



Asia

- France: Jules Ferry – Indochina
- Britain: Burma, Malay Peninsula, North Borneo
- Germany: certain Pacific islands
- Russia: Persia, outlying provinces of China
- **Spanish-American War, 1898: U.S. defeated Spain, took Philippines, Guam, Hawaii & Cuba**



Spanish Misrule in Cuba



*Speak Softly,
But Carry a Big Stick!*



Our “Sphere of Influence”



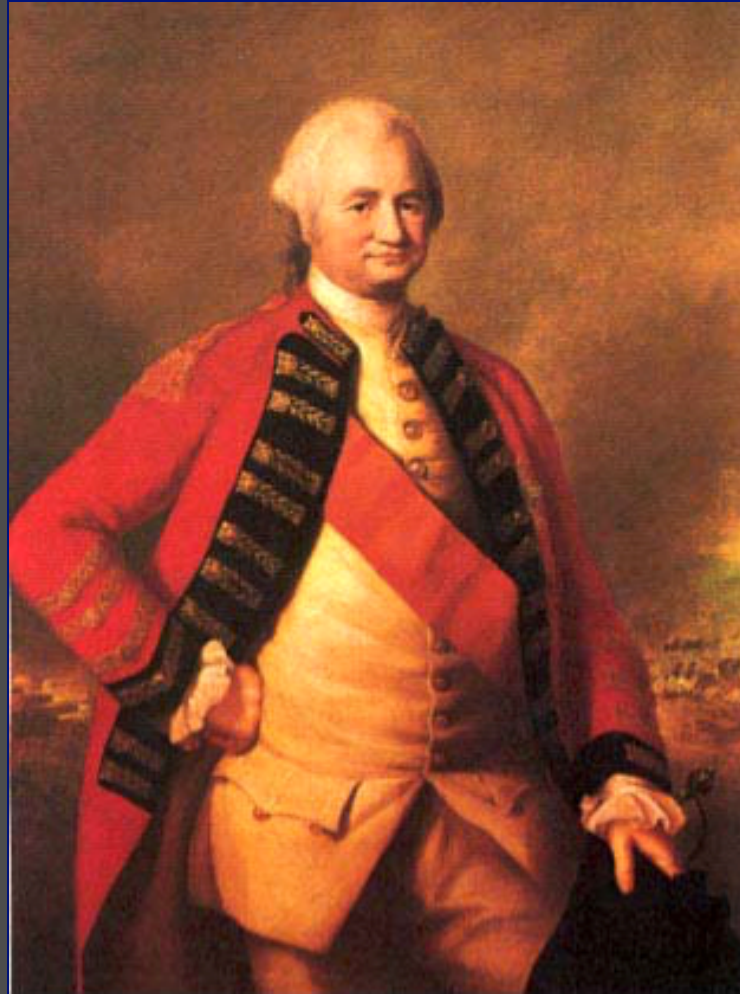
India: 18c-early 19c



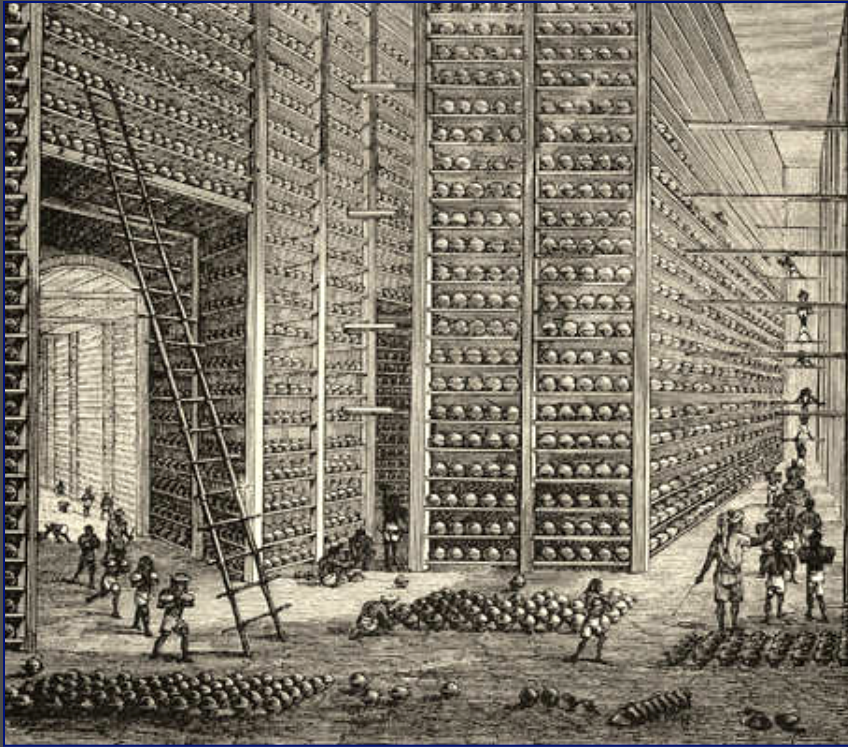
British East India Company Agents



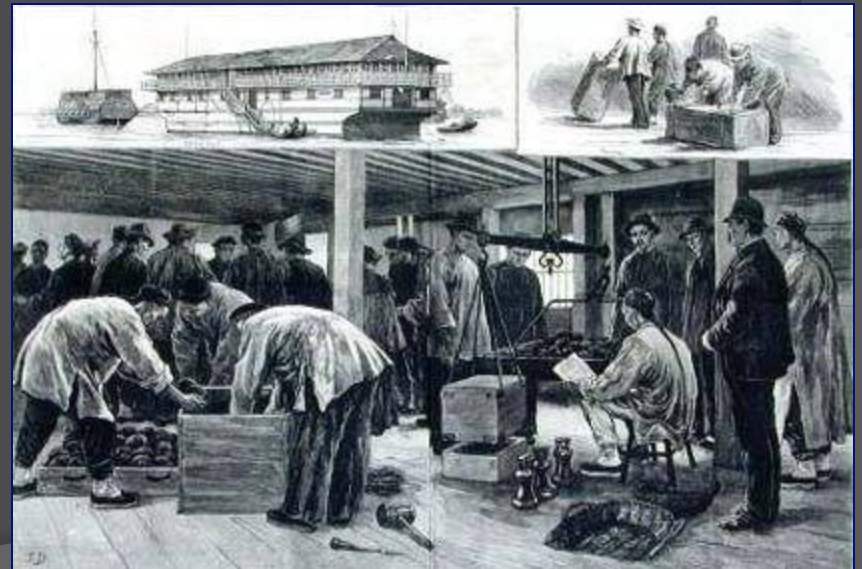
Sir Robert Clive



British Opium Warehouse in Patna, India



Selling Patna
Opium in China



The Palace of the Nawab of Moorshedabad, Bengal - 1858



The Maharaja of Pannah



England & India

- Br. influence in India was also expanding – this began w/ the Br. E. India Co.
- They also intro'd policies that led to later nat'lism mvmts.
- Some of these challenged local traditions assoc. w/ caste, such as the *sati*
- Militarily, the Br. forced **sepoys** to accept overseas service, which also violated caste
- The Br. also ran into trouble w/ the *Lee-Enfield* rifle : soldiers had to bite the tip off the cartridge, which were supposedly dipped in animal fat (another violation of caste)



Areas of the Sepoy Mutiny,

1857



- Sepoy Mutiny, 1857-58** soldiers who wouldn't load their rifles were imprisoned...once freed, they killed Br. officers and marched on Delhi, restoring a Moghul emperor to the throne
- GB took control over the next year, taking control from the E. India Co. thru the Gov't of India Act (Victoria as "empress")
 - British reforms in India continued: modern system of education (to train Indian civil servants), economic reforms (post/telegraphs, irrigation, railroads, tea plantations), creation of unified state.



SEPOY INDIAN TROOPS dividing the spoils after their mutiny against British rule (1857-1859).

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Execution of Sepoys: “The Devil’s Wind”



Queen Victoria in India

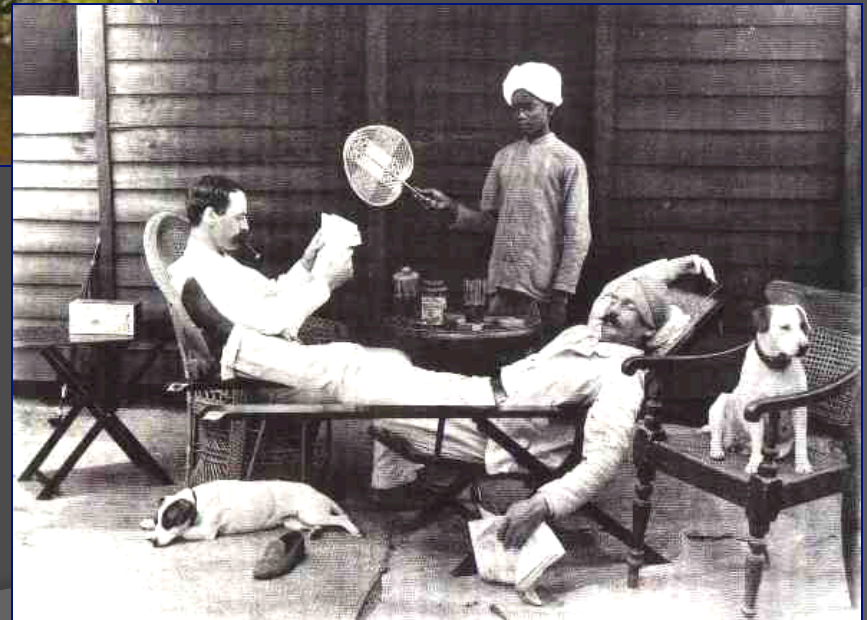


Queen Victoria: Receiving the Crown of India





A Life of Leisure!



Darjeeling Railroad, 1880s



Simla: Little England in the mountains of India



Victoria Station, Bombay



Chartered Bank of Calcutta, 1915



Indian National Congress

(formed in 1885)

- Educated Indians, predominantly Hindu, demanded increasing equality & self-gov't
- India became independent in 1946 (just after WWII)



THE FIRST INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, 1885.

The Muslim League

- 1905 → partition of Bengal based on religions and languages.
- 1906 → creation of the Muslim League.



Young Mohandas K. Gandhi,

1876

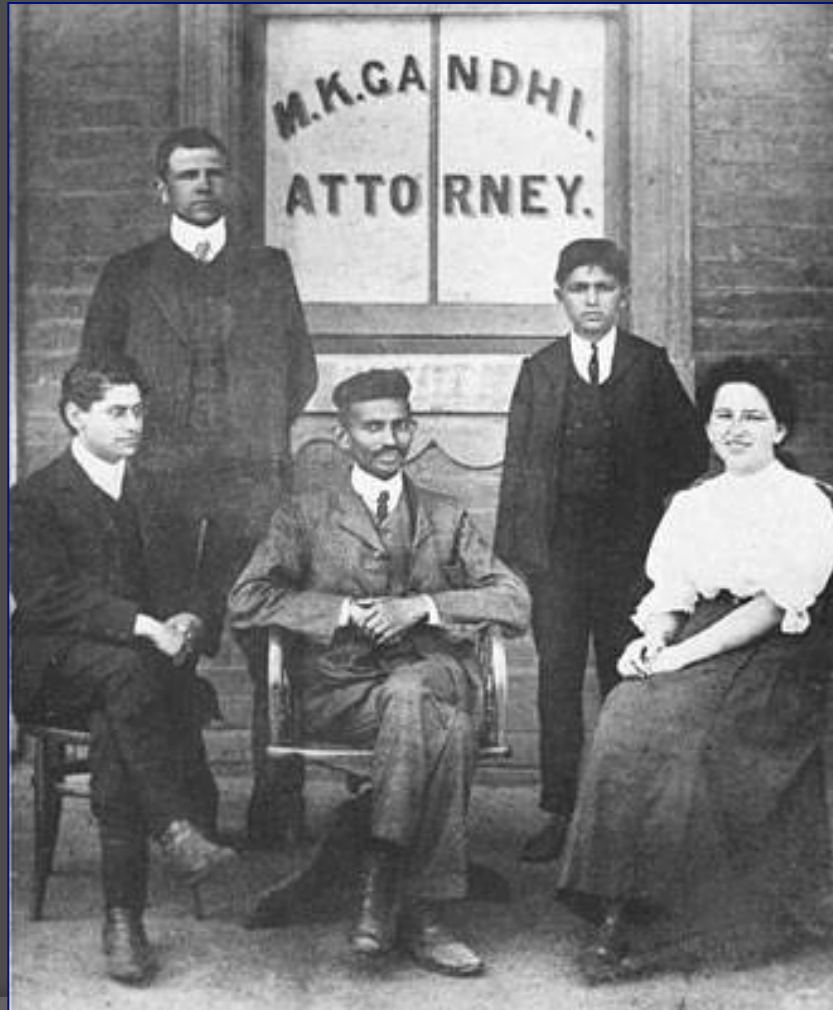


1869 - 1948

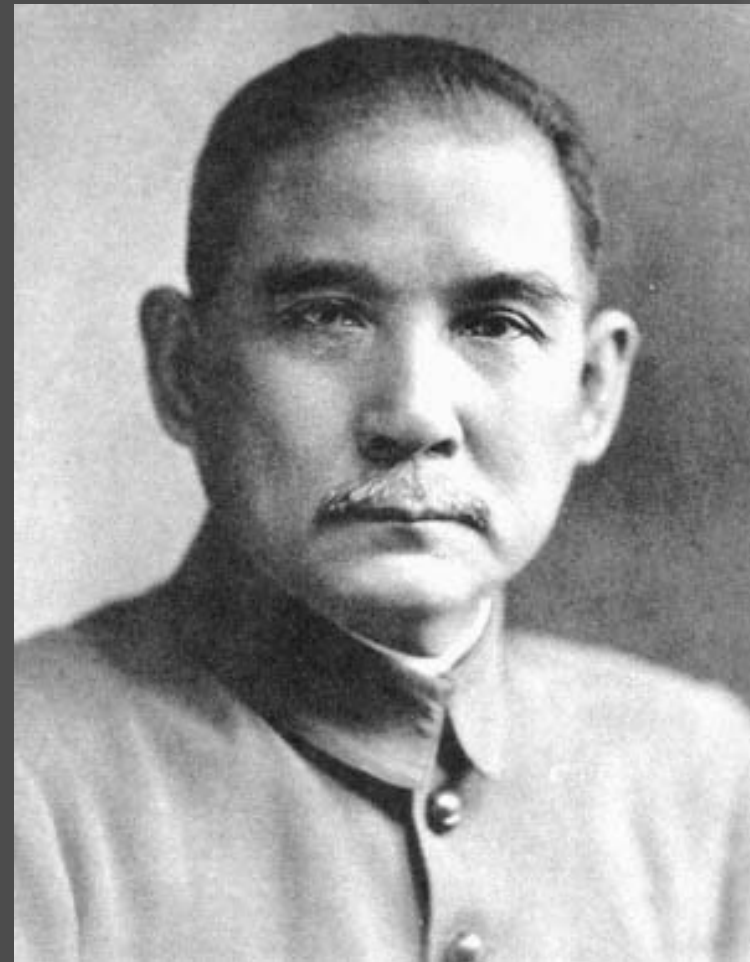
Gandhi with the london vegetarian society, 1890



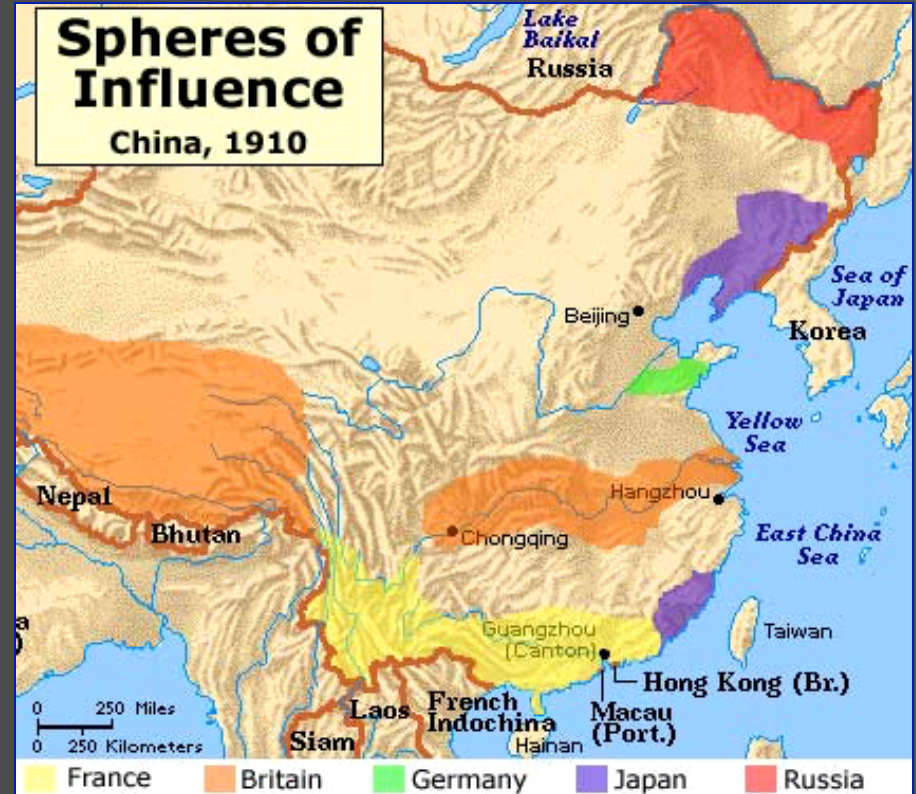
Gandhi as a Lawyer in Johannesburg, So. Africa



- ◎ China: carved into **spheres of influence** in late 19th century
Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95: revealed China's helplessness
- ◎ Britain, France, Germany, Russia and Japan each came to control a piece of eastern China
- ◎ **Dr. Sun Yat-sen** a revolutionary, sought to overthrow the Manchu dynasty and establish a republic; sparked the beginning of a Chinese nationalist movement
- ◎ **Open Door Policy**, sponsored by the U.S. in 1899, sought to open commerce to imperial latecomers like itself, urged the Europeans to allow free trade within China while respecting its territorial integrity.



The Open Door Policy



- ★ Secretary **John Hay**.
- ★ Give all nations equal access to trade in China.
- ★ Guaranteed that China would NOT be taken over by any one foreign power.

The Open Door Policy



America as a Pacific Power



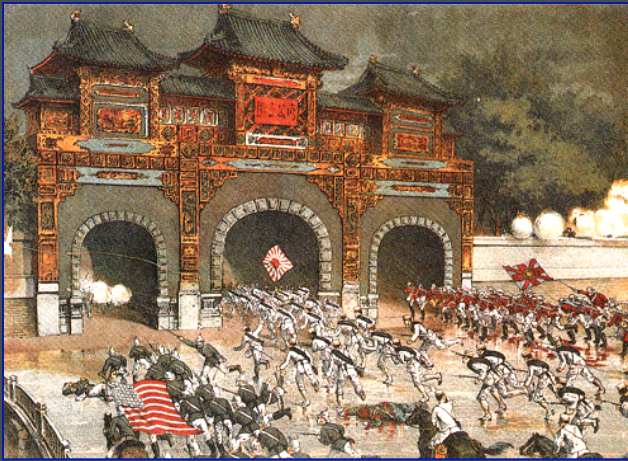
Boxer Rebellion

Boxer Rebellion, 1900:
Patriotic uprising by
Chinese nationalists
against Western
encroachment, was
put down by imperial
powers in 1900;
Manchu dynasty
would soon fall

**Captured Boxer
Prisoners guarded by
soldiers of the Sixth
United States Cavalry,
1901**



The Boxer Rebellion: 1900



- ★ The Peaceful Harmonious Fists.
- ★ “55 Days at Peking.”

Japan

- Unlike China, Japan quickly modernized and became an imperial power by late 19th century
- Meiji Restoration, 1867: resulted in series of reforms to compete with the West



Russo-Japanese War (1904)

- Russia and Japan both had designs on Manchuria and Korea
- Japanese concerned about Russian Trans-Siberian Railway across Manchuria
- Japan destroyed Russian fleet off coast of Korea and won major battles on land although Russians turned the tide on land
- Westerners horrified that Japan had defeated a major Western power.



Russo-Japanese War (1904)

- **Treaty of Portsmouth**
(mediated by U.S. president Theodore Roosevelt) ended war with Japan winning major concessions (preferred position in Manchuria, protectorate in Korea, half of Sakhalin Island – Japan also went on to annex Korea)
- Long-term impact of war: Russia turned to the Balkans, and Russia's political situation deteriorated further, leading to the Russian Rev.
- Japan's victory stimulated Asian nationalism – various Asian peoples hoped to emulate Japanese power and win their independence

